

MAKE YANKEES DASH FOR STEAMSHIP TRAINS

British Officials Show Little Consideration for Transatlantic Travellers.

START WITHOUT WARNING

Robert Loraine and Members of His Company Pile In—Passengers on the Oceanic and Kaiser Wilhelm II.

London, Sept. 11.—The total lack of consideration shown by British railway officials for transatlantic travellers has now become a byword, and it seems probable that only a serious accident will bring about a very necessary improvement on the haphazard methods now in vogue in the dispatching of trains from London.

Frequently trains are made up only a few minutes prior to the time of departure and started without the slightest warning just as passengers are about to scramble into the moving carriages as best they can. A few days ago Joseph Brooks, the American theatrical manager, was literally hurled into a train at Euston Station by some sturdy friends, and in the confusion one woman passenger lost her handbag containing money and tickets between the train and the platform.

The scene at Waterloo station on the departure of the Oceanic boat train this morning was even more chaotic, and only by a display of undignified agility were scores of passengers able to board the moving train, which started without the slightest intimation not even the customary whistle being heard.

Robert Loraine, Mabel Love, May Blayney and other members of the English company which is to produce "Man and Superman" at the Hudson Theatre in New York, were among the victims. Loraine and members of the company were just posing for a photograph, when they suddenly realized that the train was leaving the platform. In the rush for the carriages which ensued several of the women were thrown unceremoniously on the floor of the compartments.

Mr. Loraine, who has achieved a reputation here as an aviator, said he might fly in the United States if the opportunity occurred. After seven weeks in New York he is going on a prolonged tour of the West and Canada. He is delighted at the prospect of returning to America, where he has so many friends, and has the happiest recollections of previous visits.

Justice Julius M. Mayer, with his mother and brother, is returning, after travelling in Europe since July. Mr. Mayer said he had been deeply impressed by the wonderful road making enterprises in Switzerland. The way the Swiss engineers were boring long tunnels through the mountains was amazing as well as educational.

Among other passengers on the Oceanic were Cosmo Hamilton, who is going to New York in connection with the production of his new play, "Theodore Hostetter," Charles H. Sherrill, formerly American Minister to the Argentine Republic; Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaus Stange and Lafayette Young.

Among the passengers sailing to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II were President and Mrs. Nicholas M. Butler and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Haan, Miss Hortense Haan, Charles Lanier, Jr., Ricardo Martin, the opera singer, wife and daughter, Gustave H. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stotesbury, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas, Miss Gertrude S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Eldore Wormser and Miss Edith Wormser.

FRENCH ARMY PRACTISES Fifty Aeroplanes and 120,000 Men in Manoeuvres.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The most imposing and most extensive French army manoeuvres in years opened to-day in Touraine and Poitou, when 120,000 soldiers and fifty aeroplanes and two dirigible balloons took the field for a week of mimic warfare.

General J. J. C. Joffre, chief of the general staff, is directing the operations, and the two opposing armies are headed by Generals Gallieni and Maron, Gallieni's force representing the enemy.

The Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, will follow the manoeuvres in person, and the long list of foreign officers present is headed by the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia. The American officers who are here to witness the army movements include Colonel Edwin St. J. Greble, of the field artillery; Captain George V. H. Mosley, of the 1st Cavalry, and Captain John McA. Palmer, of the 15th Infantry.

BULGARIA MEANS WAR

Autonomy in Macedonia or a Resort to Arms Feared.

Berlin, Sept. 11.—Bulgaria's appeal to the powers for autonomy in Macedonia was coupled, according to a dispatch received by the "Frankfurter Zeitung" from Sofia, with the declaration that this request was final, and that the Macedonian situation failing of a peaceful solution Bulgaria must resort to arms.

London, Sept. 12.—Belief in the imminence of war is stronger in Sofia than in Constantinople, according to a dispatch from the Turkish capital to "The Daily Mail." The Porte does not believe that the Bulgarian Cabinet will be carried away by popular clamor.

The basis of this belief is the programme of reforms which the Porte proposes to grant to Macedonia and all other Christian provinces, with assurances that a constitution granting equal treatment to all nationalities will be put into operation in the fullest sense.

A Saloniki dispatch reports further firing by Bulgarian troops on Christian blockhouses in the Velykarakol district.

BLOW FOR HOME RULE

Midlothian Defeat for Liberals Is So Regarded.

London, Sept. 11.—The Midlothian election is regarded as more significant even than the Northwest Manchester election, and as sounding the doom of the government and the death knell to Home Rule. The Liberals, in their hour of disappointment, are endeavoring to show that a straight fight between Major Hope and Alexander Shaw would have resulted in a Liberal majority of 2,381.

Unionists and Laborites alike reject this argument. The Labor party is resolved to stand on its own legs and to have no alliance with the Liberalists. Unionists are everywhere jubilant tonight. Belfast received the news with acclamations of the profoundest joy. Wild scenes were witnessed in the mills, shipyards and factories, employers and operatives joining in resounding cheers, which were repeated over and over again.

The late returns to-night show that Major J. A. Hope, Unionist, won by a majority of only 22, his vote being 6,021. The Labor candidate, Prevost Brown, secured 2,413 votes. The size of the Labor vote was a surprise all around, and upset the hope of the government all around. Alex Shaw, Liberal, got 5,889 votes.

The Unionist press is jubilant over the capture of Gladstone's old seat for Midlothian as a knockdown blow to the government. The Liberal morning papers demand that Premier Asquith insert in the next electoral reform bill a clause which either by provision for an alternative vote or for a second ballot will prevent a constituency from becoming represented by a minority vote.

In view of the representative character of the Midlothian district it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the capture of the seat, which has been recognized ever since Gladstone's victorious campaign of 1850 as the stronghold of Liberalism in Scotland. A Unionist party official has stated that a general election now would result in the capture of a hundred Liberal seats, converting the coalition majority of 105 into a Unionist majority of 92, and the longer the appeal to the country is delayed the greater will be the fall of the government.

Unquestionably Lloyd George was largely responsible for the result of the election. The insurance act, which was the first experiment in this country of a general system of direct taxation, was very unpopular and the election was fought mainly on the question of its merits and demerits.

Liberal papers are clamoring for the speedy passage of a measure introducing the second ballot, while Unionist papers are just as loudly calling on Asquith to resign.

MISS PANKHURST IN PARIS From There She Will Conduct English Suffrage Fight.

London, Sept. 11.—According to the Woman's Social Political Union, Miss Christabel Pankhurst is now established in Paris, where she will stay for some time writing leading political articles on the suffrage outlook. It is an open secret that she has been writing these articles since she disappeared, but in the future they will be signed by her.

Miss Pankhurst evaded arrest when her mother, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were arrested here and tried for conspiracy, and she means to direct the political fight as well as she can from across the Channel.

The suffragettes have advised Miss Pankhurst that she is free from arrest on the warrant still out for her, as her offence, being political, is not extraditable.

CATHOLICS CROWD VIENNA

Eucharistic Congress Opens with Message from the Pope.

Vienna, Sept. 11.—The ceremonies in connection with the opening here this afternoon of the twenty-third International Eucharistic Congress in the historic Cathedral of St. Stephen were brief, but were attended by an enormous crowd, with thousands of people outside unable to gain admission. Delegates are here from all over the world, and the hotels are all crowded.

Emperor Francis Joseph, who has taken a deep interest in the congress, was represented by Archbishop Peter Ferdinand. In his opening address Monsignor Heylen, Bishop of Namur and president of the permanent committee, eulogized the Emperor as the patron of the congress.

The Pankhurst letter, which was brought by Cardinal Van Rossum, the legate of Pope Pius, who arrived here yesterday from Rome, was read, and Cardinal Van Rossum and the Prince Archbishop of Vienna delivered addresses. The Minister of Public Worship addressed a reception to the members of the congress on behalf of the government.

While former congresses may have been more numerous attended, it is doubtful whether any have been more picturesque and celebrated amid more appropriate and beautiful surroundings. The varied races in the dual monarchy, in their quaint and gayly colored national costumes, the brilliant uniforms of the Austrian and Hungarian soldiers and the gorgeous state coaches and dignified ceremonial of the court, form altogether an unusually impressive scene.

The great Cathedral of St. Stephen, the imposing broad Ringstrasse and the massive entrance to the Hofburg, with its spacious surroundings, constitute a setting for the congress such as would be difficult to find in any other city of the world.

INNER SKIN FOR NEW LINER

White Star Ship the Britannic, Will Also Have More Bulkheads.

Liverpool, Sept. 11.—The White Star Company announces that its new 50,000-ton steamer will be named Britannic, and it will have a complete inner skin and the bulkheads will be increased. It will be capable of floating with six compartments flooded, and will have a tonnage of 5,000 more than the Olympic.

CALLS ON U. S. TO BLOCK MEXICANS

The Southern Pacific Company Makes Formal Appeal for Protection of Its Property.

TELLS OF REBEL OUTRAGES

Washington Officials Believe Insurgents Plan to Flee Into Interior After Looting Along Border.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A formal appeal for protection of the lives of its employees and property interests in Mexico has been made to the Department of State by the Southern Pacific Company.

Numerous recent depredations, and indications that there will be further outrages by the rebels, prompted the action of the railroad officials. About forty railroad bridges in Eastern Sonora have been wrecked and hundreds of feet of track destroyed, according to the complaint. No details of damage to property are set forth in the appeal, it is understood, although the contents of the note are withheld.

Officials of the State Department say no particular significance attaches to this latest request for protection of American interests in the disturbed republic, as it is simply one of more than a hundred similar appeals. It is also declared that the representations made by the railroad company will not necessarily cause any change in the present policy of handling the situation, because the conditions related have been known to the department, and every possible effort has been and is being made to afford the fullest protection to all American interests in Mexico.

Plain Warning to Mexico.

It is admitted that the Southern Pacific request, coupled with others brought out plain representations to the Mexican government. One direct result was the order to permit transportation of 1,200 Mexican troops to the State of Sonora over United States territory.

A claim by the railroad company for damages will be pressed for settlement, it is stated, and the complaint, it is explained, will give an official status to similar claims in the future.

There is a possibility that the Mexican federalists may not be entrained at El Paso. Officials are reluctant to give to the rebels the advantage of knowing in advance where the federalists will enter the United States, the time or at what point they are likely to re-cross into Mexico. It had been planned to take them from El Paso to Douglas, but there is an intimation this plan may not be carried out.

Belief of the War Department officials that the rebels were planning to flee to the interior after having looted ranches and other property along the border was confirmed by a dispatch received to-day from Brigadier General E. Z. Steever, who reported that a band of 29 armed revolutionists, under General Rojas and Campa, were moving southward, destroying railroad and telegraphic communication and committing other depredations. A train was held up by this band near Naco yesterday, and after being looted, the cars were burned.

General Steever also reported another attack on Ojinaga yesterday, when mounted rebels charged the Custom House. The federalists stubbornly resisted the onslaught and killed four of the revolutionists and captured five horses.

Cananea Conditions Better.

Reports from Cananea are that the federal garrison there has been increased and that there is now little cause for concern for the safety of the foreign colony. It has not yet been considered practical to attempt to send the 1,200 rebels and the 15,000 rounds of ammunition to the Americans at that place, but it is believed now that there is less necessity for this protection than there was several days ago.

Reports from the south of Mexico to-day indicate serious conditions there. Renewed rebel activity is reported from Guanajuato, Michoacan and Jalisco, where there are daily engagements between the federalists and the rebel bands. The rebels are said to show increasing boldness.

A formal statement issued here yesterday by the Southern Pacific Company contained telegrams received by the company declaring that bodies of Mexican rebels, varying from 100 to 500, were pillaging the country, cutting the telegraph wires and burning the railroad bridges. The telegrams are dated August 27, August 31, September 3, September 1 and September 9.

In one instance, according to the dispatches, the rebels captured a railroad train, loaded the passengers into one coach, carried it to within five miles of Naco and dropped it into Naco by gravity. The locomotive was then disabled.

"Our lawyers at Washington have been in constant touch with the State Department over the situation," declared a spokesman for R. S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company. "We have asked that our property be protected."

Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 11.—The rebel leader, Colonel Antonio Rojas, formally demanded to-day the surrender of Agua Prieta within twenty-four hours. Otherwise, he declared, he would attack with one thousand men.

The demand for surrender was brought into the city by John Scott, an American, who was taken prisoner by Rojas and liberated on condition that he carry the challenge to the federal chief. Scott said that Rojas had nine hundred well armed and well equipped men at Caballona, twelve miles south of Agua Prieta.

The invading force is said to comprise the combined armies of Rojas, Mascareñas and Escobedo, who effected a junction yesterday, according to reports brought by Scott, who also stated that the rebel chief expected to combine with Salazar.

Lieutenant Colonel Begne, commanding the garrison of two hundred federalists and four hundred Yaqui Indians, crossed into Douglas soon after receiving the demand for surrender and conferred with Consul Cuesta. The result was a telegram to Consul Lorente, at El Paso, asking for reinforcements. Word was received that four hundred Yaquis would be sent to Agua Prieta at once from Juarez by way of Douglas.

All official records were removed from Agua Prieta and brought across to Douglas to-day, and many women and children were sent to this side of the line, in anticipation of an attack not later than tomorrow noon.

Reports were received late to-day by the federal commander at Agua Prieta that the combined rebel forces of Inez Salazar, Antonio Rojas and Rafael Campa were advancing toward the international line from three directions. Salazar, whose

movements have been paralleled by the United States cavalry on the American side, reached a point about eighteen miles southeast of Douglas.

Marfa, Tex., Sept. 11.—Contradicting earlier reports that Ojinaga, Mexico, across the border from Presidio, had been taken by the rebels, an official dispatch to-night to the Mexican Consul here states that federal troops are still in possession of the little city, although General Sanchez and 150 of his men abandoned the town and crossed the border into Presidio.

According to to-night's information, when Sanchez crossed to Presidio, he left 100 men under Leon and Pino to defend the city, and the little band is fighting gallantly, although short of ammunition.

Agua Prieta, Mexico, Sept. 11.—Walter Douglas, who had been missing for two days, escaped through the rebel lines south of Caballona to-day and arrived here safely. With a companion he fled on a railroad motor velocipede, which the two men had to carry past two bridges destroyed by the insurgents.

Douglas sought to rescue eight American women from the beleaguered mining camp of El Tigre, but was compelled, when confronted by rebel bands, to send them back to Yaquel. Americans across the line will try to rescue the women in automobiles.

Mexico City, Sept. 11.—The ranch of J. D. Burke, an American, near Jalisco, a few days ago, was attacked by Zapatistas. Very Cruz, according to dispatches just received here, Burke defended his family, including his wife, three children and aged father-in-law, and finally, after killing one of the attacking band, drove off the rebels.

Manuel Betancourt, the American who was seriously wounded in the attack by rebels on the Atlitac mine, is reported to have been taken to Taxico, where physicians are trying to save his life.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 11.—Crossing the line to-day, rebels ran off a bunch of horses within twenty miles of this city and escaped with the loss of one man captured by the state rangers.

Juarez, Mexico, Sept. 11.—The Mexican federal troops began entraining to-day to proceed through a part of the United States to enter Mexico on the Sonora border. The first train crossed the international border to El Paso, Tex., late to-day.

Although permission was granted from Washington to transport 1,200 federalists through the border states, only 900, all that can be spared from Juarez, will be sent by General Huerta, commander of this zone.

REBELS HOLD UP TRAIN

Campa's Band Burns Cars, but Does Not Harm Passengers.

Nogales, Ariz., Sept. 11.—The Southern Pacific passenger train which left here for west coast points at 11 o'clock to-day was held up by rebels under Emilio Campa at Quitano, thirty miles south of Nogales, and partly destroyed.

The first intimation that rebels were in the vicinity was a volley of shots fired at the engine, and, obeying the implied command, the engineer brought the train to a stop. Campa boarded the train, and, with an exhibition of extreme defiance, explained to the passengers that they would not be molested; that he merely wanted all the arms and ammunition aboard the train.

After taking what few arms and cartridges there were the engineer was compelled to run the train to Aguaraz, where there was a bridge. The mail, baggage and second class cars were placed on the bridge and set on fire. Telegraph wires were tied to the engine and torn down when the train started. Only the first class coach and sleeping car escaped destruction.

News of the hold-up was brought here to-night by six members of the crew of the train, who made the trip to Nogales on a handcar. A switch engine was immediately sent south to bring back the passengers and coaches not burned. All the baggage of the passengers was burned.

Campa sent word by the returning train that he intended to continue south and take possession of Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, on September 16, Mexican Independence Day. He notified the Southern Pacific officials that he would burn every bridge and station and piece of equipment unless the company quit transporting federal troops.

SULZER FOR HANDS OFF

Intervention Would Be Campaign Chicanery, He Says.

William Sulzer, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, in speaking of the situation in Mexico earnestly advised yesterday against armed intervention by this country. He denounced such a step as unjustifiable and unwarranted by conditions there. Such a move, he said, would be at the dictation of politicians to influence the Presidential campaign and at the behest of speculators and schemers.

He also called attention to the possibility of Germany gaining a foothold in Nicaragua with a view to the construction of a canal such as that being built by the United States in the Panama zone. "It is a different with Mexico," said Mr. Sulzer, "but the revolt there has simmered down to a few sporadic bands of marauders. Americans have invested \$1,000,000,000 in Mexico, but I will not be a party to any proposition tending to use armed force to make campaign material."

As to Nicaraguan possibilities the Representative said Germany was our best friend from a diplomatic point of view, but commercially our bitterest rival and the one calculated to give us the most trouble.

"The mere existence of the Panama Canal must spur Germany to action, and that action is the ultimate construction of a canal in Nicaragua," he said.

WOULD RECOGNIZE REBELS

Senator Fall Thinks This Would Solve the Mexican Problem.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 11.—Recognition by the United States of the belligerency of the rebels in the solution of the Mexican problem, in the opinion of A. B. Fall, United States Senator from New Mexico, who arrived to-day from the Pacific Coast. He is one of the two investigators of the Senate committee probing the causes of the Mexican revolutions.

"It would put the United States in a position to offer its good offices to secure a settlement of the Mexican trouble," said Senator Fall. "If the belligerency of the rebels is recognized the United States could act as an umpire, and that would not necessitate armed intervention by the United States. I am trying to get away from the point we seem to be getting to now."

ESTRADA TO SEEK RULE

Going Back to Nicaragua to Oppose Insurrectos.

MONCADA REMAINS HERE

Former President Will Sail Saturday for Colon, En Route to Managua.

General Juan J. Estrada, former president of Nicaragua, who hopes to be able to give much moral aid, and, if necessary, physical aid, in suppressing the insurrection now rampant in his country, will sail from this city Saturday on the United Fruit Company steamer Tivives. He will disembark at Colon and go from there to Managua, the capital of Nicaragua.

It was expected that General José María Moncada, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of General Estrada, would accompany him, but General Moncada has decided to remain here a while longer to do missionary work in the interest of his country.

General Estrada is known as a fighter. He showed his military ability to fine advantage in his leadership of the revolution against President Zelaya. When this movement triumphed and Zelaya fled from Nicaragua General Estrada was chosen as President.

General Luis Mena, the chief of the present uprising who had fought under Estrada, began to conspire against his former chief, and Estrada, rather than again to throw his country into armed turmoil, left Managua and came here. He placed the executive power in the hands of Vice-President Adolfo Diaz, who since that time has been president.

However, General Mena continued to harass the government with a view to gaining the presidency, until finally he decided to fight for the office which his machinations failed to get for him.

General Estrada said yesterday he believed the Mena movement was already suppressed, but that if any vestige of it remained when he got to Nicaragua, he would make diplomatic and military efforts to crush it.

It has been suggested—but not by General Estrada—that if President Diaz, who is not a military man, is weary of the insurrection, he might consider resigning to permit Estrada to serve as President. With General Mena out of the way, his predecessor might serve it, it will probably be more peaceable than it was before.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The following statement was given to-night by Salvador Castillejo, the Minister from Nicaragua:

The Minister of Nicaragua, Mr. Castillejo, referring to the return to Nicaragua of ex-President Estrada, who has been living in Brooklyn, said that he was anxious to see him, as he has been a good citizen, and that the country owes him a most invaluable service when he arose against the Zelaya administration. But Mr. Castillejo adds that General Estrada in this movement, has not the right to speak in President Diaz's name, which he would not do, and that he holds no official capacity at all, and the ideas he expressed through the papers about Nicaraguan matters are exclusively his own.

NICARAGUA RAILWAY HELD

U. S. Marines Will Occupy Grenada Friday.

San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, Sept. 11.—A strong force of United States marines holds the railway between Corinto and Managua, and the train service is now restricted. The town of Masaya will be occupied by marines to-morrow and Grenada the following day. The latter town is strongly held by adherents of General Mena, the rebel leader. No fighting will be permitted at points occupied by the American forces.

The United States cruiser Denver has arrived here, the California sailing for Corinto.

The revolutionary-like steamer Victoria to-day landed a force a short distance north of Rivas and bombarded San Jorge. The bombardment caused great alarm but no serious damage.

NICARAGUA REVOLT WANES

Capture of Santa Catalina Forecasts End of Uprising.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Conditions in Nicaragua, according to reports to the State and Navy departments to-day, indicate that the revolution is waning. The capture of Santa Catalina by the government troops is said to forecast the end of the uprising. The position commands the southern approaches to Masaya, where the rebel general, Zeledón, is now surrounded and cut off from communication with the rebel chieftain, Mena, at Granada.

The first death among the American landing forces in Nicaragua was reported to-day. The victim was José Morato, a Filipino mess attendant on the cruiser California, who was killed by a train.

KAISER ENJOYS BEAN SOUP

He Is the Unexpected Guest in the Mess Tins of Privates.

Dresden, Saxony, Sept. 11.—Emperor William and the members of the imperial suite were the uninvited guests at noon of a company of privates. The Emperor relished the bean soup and other rations being served to the men at the imperial manoeuvres.

SEEK RADIUM IN COLORADO

French Investors Purchase There a Large Carnotite Deposit.

Meeker, Col., Sept. 11.—As the result of the investigations of Henry Chagnoux, expert in radio-active minerals, who is in Meeker on behalf of Mme. Curie, discoverer of radium, and the Bank of Radium, of Paris, negotiations have been completed for the purchase of the largest carnotite deposits in the country. Papers transferring the property have been executed and sent to Paris for the final signatures.

M. Chagnoux said to-day that the properties were being acquired solely in the hope that radium would be found in sufficient quantities to permit of greater searches by the French scientists. Besides radium, curiotite ore, which was named in honor of President Carnot of France, carries radium salts, uranium and vanadium.

CHINA'S NEW RAILWAYS

Great Extension of Lines and Privileges for Foreigners.

CLEVER POLITICAL MOVE

Roads Will Be Built by Foreign Capital and Profits Will Pay Off the Loans.

Peking, Sept. 11.—The project for a great scheme of Chinese railways, which holds the foremost place in Dr. Sun Yat Sen's programme for the modernization of China, has commanded the support of the Peking government, and it may involve a great extension of the privileges of foreigners in the country, with possibilities of an immense increase in China's foreign trade.

The government has authorized Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was formerly provisional President of the republic, to establish a railway corporation to carry out a system of national railways covering territory 70,000 miles in extent.

Mixed Chinese and foreign companies will be granted concessions throughout China for periods of about forty years, after which time the lines are to revert to China.

Similar concessions are to be given to foreigners for the intermediate districts, but the railroads in the frontier provinces will be under exclusively Chinese control, and will be financed through foreign loans apart from the other railways.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's proposals are to open the whole of China proper to foreign residence enterprise, but to make foreigners amenable to Chinese laws, for which special courts are to be established.

President Yuan Shih-Kai proposes to give Dr. Sun Yat Sen 30,000 taels (\$20,000) monthly to promote his scheme of railways throughout China, and the Provisional Assembly is expected to agree to this. Dr. Sun proposes to borrow abroad, giving the railways as security until the profits will pay the loans, whereupon the lines will become government property.

This is considered a clever political move, for while many sections of the country distrust Yuan Shih-Kai, recognizing only his capability, Sun Yat Sen is a popular hero who is most likely to persuade the nation to accept foreign railway loans, which were actually the cause of the late revolution.

President Yuan has invited each provincial governor to send three representatives to a conference to be held at Peking, hoping to persuade them of the necessity of a strong central government, the inter-provincial ties now being insecure.

The President's powers of persuasion are remarkable. Men come to Peking his enemies and depart loyalists.

The situation is indicated by the resignation of a member of the Assembly, who said that the reason for his withdrawal was that the government no longer recognized the Assembly. The Presidential orders frequently resemble the imperial edicts of former days. One recently created another Mongolian duke.

Yuan's Cabinet remains obscure. Important affairs are conducted from the President's office. The acting Premier is Chao Ping-Chun, president of the Board of the Interior, an old adherent who emerged from retirement with Yuan Shih-Kai.

TURKS CAPTURE AIRMAN

Italian Army Aviator Forced to Descend in Hostile Tripoli.

Tripoli, Sept. 11.—The Turks, who on several occasions have tried vainly to smuggle into Tripoli an aeroplane for scouting purposes, are at last in possession of a machine through a mishap to Captain Moizo, of the Italian army.

Captain Moizo was making a flight from Zouara to Tripoli, when the motor of his machine stopped, and he was obliged to descend in a hostile country. He was made prisoner.

Constantinople, Sept. 11.—An exchange of non-combatant prisoners has practically been arranged for between Italy and Turkey. The prisoners held by the Turks comprise members of the Italian filibustering mission captured in Tripoli, while the non-combatants in the hands of the Italians are civilian officials captured in the Aegean Islands.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN BOAT LOST

Hamburg, Sept. 11.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Kamerun, which sailed from this port on August 24, has been wrecked on the west coast of Africa. The members of the crew were rescued and were taken to Monrovia, Liberia.

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